

MOU

**MOUND.** *n. f.* [mūbian, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend: usually a bank of earth and stone.  
His broad branches laden with rich fee,  
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound  
Of this great garden, compass'd with a mound, *Fairy Qu.*  
The sea's a thief, whose liquid furge resolves  
The mounds into salt tears. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
God had thrown  
That mountain as his garden mound, high rais'd. *Milton.*  
Such as broke through all mounds of law, such as laughed  
at the sword of vengeance which divine justice brandish'd in  
their faces. *South's Sermons.*  
Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and hounds  
To thrud the thickets, or to leap the mounds. *Dryden.*  
The state of Milan is like a vast garden surrounded by a  
noble mound-work of rocks and mountains. *Addison.*  
**TO MOUND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.  
**MOUNT.** *n. f.* [mont, French; mons, Latin.]  
1. A mountain; a hill.  
Jacob offered sacrifice upon the mount. *Gen. xxxi. 54.*  
Behold yon mountain's hoary height,  
Made higher with new mounds of snow. *Dryden.*  
2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place.  
He might see what mounds they had in short time cast, and  
what a number there was of brave and warlike soldiers.  
*Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
3. A public treasure; a bank. Now obsolete.  
These examples confirm'd me in a resolution to spend my  
time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent  
God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to  
banks or mounds of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*  
**TO MOUNT.** *v. n.* [monter, French.]  
1. To rise on high.  
Doth the eagle mount up at thy command, and make her  
nest on high? *Job iii. 27.*  
I'll strive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap;  
Left leaden slumber poize me down to-morrow,  
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakespeare.*  
A base ignoble mind,  
That mounts no higher than a bird can soar. *Shakespeare.*  
The fire of trees and houses mounts on high,  
And meets half-way new fires that show'r from sky. *Cowley.*  
If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would kindle  
jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder which should  
serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon.*  
Ambitious meteors set themselves upon the wing, taking  
every occasion of drawing upward to the sun; not consider-  
ing that they have no more time allowed them in their  
mounting than the single revolution of a day; and that when  
the light goes from them, they are of necessity to fall. *Dryd.*  
2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.  
Though his excellency mount up to the heavens, and his  
head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish. *Job xx. 6.*  
3. To get on horseback.  
He  
Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,  
Cry'd, oh! and mounted. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
4. [For amount.] To rise in value.  
Bring then these blessings to a strict account,  
Make fair deductions, see to what they mount. *Pope.*  
**TO MOUNT.** *v. a.*  
1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.  
The fire that mounts the liquor till 't runs o'er,  
Seeming to augment, waits it. *Shakespeare.*  
What power is it which mounts my love so high,  
That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye? *Shakespeare.*  
The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of  
her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by. *Ral.*  
2. To ascend; to climb.  
Shall we mount again the rural throne,  
And rule the country kingdoms, once our own? *Dryden.*  
3. To place on horseback.  
Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,  
Of these he chose the fairest and the best,  
To mount the Trojan troop. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Clear reason, acting in conjunction with a well-disciplined,  
but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom fail to attain their end:  
fancy without reason, is like a horse without a rider; and  
reason without fancy is not well mounted. *Grew's Cos. b. ii.*  
4. To embellish with ornaments.  
5. To MOUNT guard. To do duty and watch at any particu-  
lar post.  
6. To MOUNT a cannon. To set a piece on its wooden frame  
for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.  
**MO'UNTAIN.** *n. f.* [montaigne, French.] A large hill; a vast  
protuberance of the earth.  
I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water  
swells a man, and what a thing should I have been when I  
had been swelled? I should have been a mountain of mummy.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe,  
To make an envious mountain on my back,  
Where fits deformity to mock my body. *Shakespeare.*

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From Acmon's hands a rolling-stone there came,  
So large, it half deferv'd a mountain's name! *Dryden.*  
**MO'UNTAIN.** *adj.* [montanus, Latin.] Found on the moun-  
tains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the moun-  
tains.  
Now for our mountain sport, up to yond hill,  
Your legs are young. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,  
When they are fittet with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*  
**MO'UNTAIN-ER.** *n. f.* [from mountain.]  
1. An inhabitant of the mountains.  
A few mountaineers may escape, enough to continue human  
race; and yet illiterate rufficks, as mountaineers always are.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*  
Amitemian troops, of mighty fame,  
And mountaineers, that from Severus came. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. A savage; a free booter; a ruffick.  
Yield, ruffick mountaineer. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
No savage, fierce banditti, or mountaineer,  
Will dare to foil her virgin purity. *Milton.*  
**MO'UNTAINET.** *n. f.* [from mountain.] A hillock; a small  
mount. Elegant, but not in use.  
Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair mountaints in the  
pleasant vale of Tempe. *Sidney.*  
**MO'UNTAINOUS.** *adj.* [from mountain.]  
1. Hilly; full of mountains.  
The ascent of the land from the sea to the foot of the  
mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom  
to the top, are to be computed, when you measure the height  
of a mountain, or of a mountainous land, in respect of the  
sea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.  
What custom wills in all things, shou'd we do't,  
Mountainous error wou'd be too highly heapt  
For truth to o'erpeer. *Shakespeare.*  
On earth, in air, amidst the seas and skies,  
Mountainous heaps of wonders rise;  
Whole tow'ring strength will ne'er submit  
To reason's batteries, or the mines of wit. *Prior.*  
3. Inhabiting mountains.  
In destructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant  
which hap to be reserved are ignorant and mountainous people,  
that can give no account of the time past. *Bacon's Essays.*  
**MO'UNTAINOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from mountainous.] State of being  
full of mountains.  
Armenia is so called from the mountainousness of it.  
*Brewster on Learning.*  
**MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY.** *n. f.* [oreoselinum, Lat.] A plant.  
The mountain-parsley hath a rose-shaped umbellated flower,  
consisting of several leaves, placed in a circular order, resting  
on the empanclement, which afterwards becomes a fruit com-  
posed of two seeds, which are oval, plain, large, streaked and  
bordered, and sometimes cast off their cover; the leaves are  
like parsley. *Miller.*  
**MO'UNTAIN-ROSE.** *n. f.* [schamærhododendron, Lat.] A plant.  
The mountain-rose hath a tubulous flower, consisting of one  
leaf, shaped somewhat like a funnel; from whose cup arises  
the point, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower,  
which afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, divided into five  
cells, in which are contained many very small seeds. *Miller.*  
**MO'UNTANT.** *adj.* [montans, Lat.] Rising on high.  
Hold up, you flouts,  
Your aprons mountant; you're not oastable,  
Although, I know, you'll swear. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*  
**MO'UNTEBANK.** *n. f.* [montare in banco, Italian.]  
1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his  
infallible remedies and cures.  
I bought an unction of a mountebank  
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,  
Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare,  
Can save the thing from death. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
She, like a mountebank, did wound  
And stab herself with doubts profound,  
Only to shew with how small pain  
The foies of faith are cur'd again. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
But Æschylus, says Horace in some page, *Dryden.*  
Was the first mountebank that trod the stage.  
It looks so like a mountebank to boast of infallible cures.  
*Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
2. Any boastful and false pretender.  
As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,  
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,  
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakespeare.*  
There are mountebanks, and snatterers in state. *L'Estrange.*  
Nothing so impossible in nature but mountebanks will under-  
take. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
**TO MO'UNTEBANK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false  
boasts or pretences.  
I'll mountebank their loves, *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Cog their hearts from them. *Shenker.*  
**MO'UNTANCE.** *n. f.* Amount of a thing. *MO'UNTER.*

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**MO'UNTER.** *n. f.* [from mount.] One that mounts.  
Though they to the earth were thrown,  
Yet quickly they regain'd their own,  
Such nimbleness was never shown;  
They were two gallant mounters. *Drayton's Nymphid.*  
Few bankers will to heav'n be mounters. *Swift.*  
**MO'UNTY.** *n. f.* [montie, French.] The rise of a hawk.  
The sport which Basilus would shew to Zemane, was the  
mounty at a heron, which getting up on his waggling wings  
with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit  
to fly through, now diminished the sight of himself. *Sidney.*  
**TO MOURN.** *v. n.* [murnan, Saxon.]  
1. To grieve; to be sorrowful.  
Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep. *Genf.*  
I mourn in my complaint. *Psal. lv. 2.*  
This day is holy; mourn not, nor weep. *Neb. viii. 9.*  
The people shall mourn over it. *Hof. x. 5.*  
My vineyard being desolate, mourneth unto me. *Jer. xii.*  
They made an appointment to mourn with him, and to  
comfort him. *Job ii. 11.*  
They rejoice at the presence of the sun, and mourn at the  
absence thereof. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 493.*  
2. To wear the habit of sorrow.  
We mourn in black; why mourn we not in blood? *Shak.*  
Friends in sable weeds appear,  
Grieve for an hour, perhaps they mourn a year;  
They hear about the mockery of woe  
To midnight dances, and the puppet-show. *Pope.*  
3. To preserve appearance of grief.  
The days of mourning for my father are at hand, then will  
I lay Jacob. *Gen. xxvii. 41.*  
Feign thyself to be a mourner, and put on mourning ap-  
parel. *2 Sam. xiv. 2.*  
Publish it that she is dead;  
Maintain a mourning ostentation,  
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakespeare. Much about nothing.*  
**TO MOURN.** *v. a.*  
1. To grieve for; to lament.  
The muse that mourns him now his happy triumph sung.  
*Dryden.*  
Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,  
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison's Cato.*  
2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.  
The love-lorn nightingale  
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well. *Milton.*  
**MOURNE.** *n. f.* [morne, French.] The round end of a staff;  
the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where  
it is taken off.  
He carried his lances, which though strong to give a lancelly  
blow indeed, yet so were they coloured with hooks near the  
mourn, that they prettily represented sheep hooks. *Sidney.*  
**MO'URNER.** *n. f.* [from mourn.]  
1. One that mourns; one that grieves.  
The kindred of the queen must die at Pomfret.  
—Indeed I am no mourner for that news,  
Because they have been fill my adventures. *Shakespeare.*  
To cure thy woe, she shews thy fame;  
Left the great mourner should forget  
That all the race whence Orange came,  
Made virtue triumph over fate. *Prior.*  
2. One who follows a funeral in black.  
A woman that had two daughters buried one, and mourners  
were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
He lives to be chief mourner for his son;  
Before his face his wife and brother burns. *Dryden.*  
3. Something used at funerals.  
The mourner eugh and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*  
**MO'URNFUL.** *adj.* [mourn and full.]  
1. Having the appearance of sorrow.  
No funeral rites, nor man in mournful weeds,  
The winds within the quiv'ring branches play'd,  
And dancing trees a mournful musick made. *Dryden.*  
2. Causing sorrow.  
Upon his tomb  
Shall be engrav'd the sack of Orleans;  
The treach'rous manner of his mournful death. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow.  
The mournful fair,  
Oft as the rolling years return,  
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,  
Shall visit her distinguish'd urn. *Prior.*  
4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.  
No mournful bell shall ring her burial.  
On your family's old monument  
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakespeare.*  
**MO'URNFULLY.** *adv.* [from mournful.] Sorrowfully; with sor-  
row.  
Beat the drum, that it speak mournfully. *Shakespeare.*  
**MO'URNFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from mournful.]  
1. Sorrow; grief.  
2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

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**MO'URNING.** *n. f.* [from mourn.]  
1. Lamentation; sorrow.  
Wo is me, who will deliver me in those days? the be-  
ginning of sorrows and great mournings. *2 Esdr. xvi. 18.*  
2. The dress of sorrow.  
They through the maffier-street the corps convey'd,  
The houses to their tops with black were spread,  
And ev'n the pavements were with mourning hid. *Dryden.*  
**MO'URNINGLY.** *adv.* [from mourning.] With the appearance  
of sorrowing.  
The king spoke of him admiringly and mourningly. *Shak.*  
**MOUSE.** plural *mice.* *n. f.* [mur, Saxon; mus, Latin.] The  
smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and  
corn fields, destroyed by cats.  
The eagle England being in prey,  
To her unguarded nest the weazel Scot  
Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs;  
Playing the mouse in absence of the cat. *Shakespeare.*  
These shall be unclean; the weasle, the mouse, and the  
tortoise. *Lev. xi. 29.*  
Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,  
And with herick verse luxuriously were fed. *Dryden.*  
This fracture of hair I have observed in the hair of cats,  
rats, and mice. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*  
**TO MOUSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To catch mice.  
An eagle tow'ring, in his pride of place  
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd and kill'd. *Shakespeare.*  
2. I suppose it means, in the following passage, fly; infidious;  
or predatory, rapacious; interested.  
A whole assembly of mousing faints, under the mask of zeal  
and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *L'Estrange.*  
**MO'USE-EAR.** *n. f.* [mysotis, Lat.]  
The mouse-ear hath the whole appearance of chick-weed;  
but the flower is larger, and the fruit shaped like an ox's  
horn, gaping at the top, and full of small round seeds. *Miller.*  
**MO'USEHUNT.** *n. f.* [mouse and hunt.] Moufer; one that hunts  
mice.  
You have been a mouse-hunt in your time,  
But I will watch you. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*  
**MO'USE-HOLE.** *n. f.* [mouse and hole.] Small hole; hole at  
which a mouse only may run in.  
He puts the prophets in a mouse-hole: the last man ever  
speaks the best reason. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
He can creep in at a mouse-hole, but he soon grows too big  
ever to get out again. *Stillingsfleet.*  
**MO'USER.** *n. f.* [from mouse.] One that catches mice.  
Puss, a madam, will be a mouser still. *L'Estrange.*  
When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open,  
in pity to the cat, if she be a good mouser. *Swift.*  
**MO'USETAIL.** *n. f.* An herb.  
**MO'USE-TRAP.** *n. f.* [mouse and trap.] A snare or gin in which  
mice are taken.  
Many analogal motions in animals, I have reason to con-  
clude, in their principle are not simply mechanical, although  
a mouse-trap, or Architas dove, moved mechanically. *Hale.*  
Madam,  
With her own hand the mouse-trap baited. *Prior.*  
**MOUTH.** *n. f.* [muð, Saxon.]  
1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food  
is received.  
The dove came in; and lo, in her mouth was an olive leaf.  
*Gen. viii. 11.*  
There can be no reason given, why a visage somewhat  
longer, or a wider mouth, could not have consisted with a  
soul. *Locke.*  
2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance;  
the part of a vessel by which it is filled and emptied.  
He came and lay at the mouth of the haven, daring them  
to fight. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a basin of water,  
and turn the mouth of a glass over the candle, and it will make  
the water rise. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 889.*  
The mouth is low and narrow; but, after having entered  
pretty far in, the grotto opens itself in an oval figure. *Addison.*  
The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous  
toward the bottom than the mouth, Ptolemy built Berenice at  
the entry of the gulf. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
3. The instrument of speaking.  
Riotous madness,  
To be entangled with these mouth-made vows,  
Which break themselves in swearing. *Shakespeare.*  
Either our history shall with full mouth  
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,  
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,  
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth.  
*Gen. xxiv. 57.*  
Every body's mouth will be full on it for the first four days,  
and in four more the story will talk itself asleep. *L'Estrange.*  
In the innocent age of the world, it was in every body's  
mouth that the son was about to marry. *L'Estrange.*  
Having